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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.80.

October 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 69 76

October 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 76 84

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1917.

一拜禮 號八月十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DISORDERLY SCENES IN THE REICHSTAG.

Socialist's Denunciation of New Pan-German Party.
London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Berlin that there have been scenes of disorder in the Reichstag during a debate, owing to an interpellation by the Socialist, Herr Landberg, concerning Admiral von Tirpitz's new Fatherland Party. Herr Landberg declared that the new party was of pan-German institution, whose leaders utilized war profits to buy up newspapers for the purpose of influencing public opinion, with the object of securing higher dividends. He accused the Minister for War, Herr von Stein, of supporting the party's agitation against the Reichstag's peace resolution, and called on the Chancellor, in his own interests, to repudiate the pan-German agitation. Herr Landberg described how the clerical and official had intimidated the civilians how officers by speeches and pamphlets had carried on the propaganda in the Army on behalf of the Fatherland Party. Herr von Stein, replying, declared that political agitation in the Army was prohibited. Cries of "Oh, oh!" whereupon the President threatened to suspend the debate. Continuing, von Stein said that the Army hungered for intellectual stimulation and soldiers must be enlightened on enemy lies and on difficulties at home. Therefore the Army Command provided for lectures, plays and cinemas, pamphlets and newspapers, because the will to victory must be maintained. Herr von Helfferich explained that Dr. Michaelis was absent because he was burdened with work and not by the political debate. The Socialists wanted the Chancellor to excommunicate the Fatherland Party. (Interruptions). Herr von Helfferich exclaimed "If that's untrue, I waste no further words. If you have not confidence in the leaders of the Army and Government" (Shouts of "No.") drowned the remainder of the sentence). After a pause, Herr Helfferich said "There is no object in my continuing to speak" and resumed his seat. The debate was adjourned until Monday.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Coalition Government to be Formed.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that members of the Government at Moscow, the Industrial Delegates of the Democratic Conference and Cadets, conferred from five o'clock on Friday afternoon until three o'clock on Saturday morning, and reached an agreement for the constitution of a Coalition Government.

Strike in Paper Factories.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that all the workmen in the paper factories have struck work, threatening to prevent an early convocation of the Constituent Assembly, owing to the want of paper for electoral bulletins.

Rebellious Troops Surrender.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that 8,000 soldiers at Orel, in the Province of Mohil, who refused to go to the front, were surrounded by Cossacks and Dragoons and surrendered.

Parliamentary Sitings.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that although the elections for the Preliminary Parliament are incomplete, sittings have begun. M. Tcherev has been elected President. A Committee of the Preliminary Parliament, comprising six members, has been constituted. It includes two ex-Ministers and two Maximalists.

German Aerial Commander Captured.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that Count von Meyer, Chief of the German Black Sea Air Service, was taken prisoner in a daring raid by Russian scouts.

Railway Troubles.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states the Vladikavkaz Railway, which is an important system with other lines, has decided not to participate in a threatened strike. It is hoped that a strike will be averted at the eleventh hour.

The Korniloff Affair.

London, October 7.
The newspaper Norn Yojyn states that owing to new facts which have been elicited in regard to General Korniloff by the Committee of Inquiry, the charge of high treason may be abandoned. It is stated that the Government has ordered the despatch of the Third Cavalry Corps to Petrograd and has issued instructions that all General Korniloff's orders should be carried out.

A FRENCH DEPUTY ARRESTED.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Deputy, M. Tarmel, has been arrested following some weeks' investigation into charges of trading with the enemy, in consequence of the discovery of Swiss banknotes to a large amount at M. Tarmel's residence. The French newspapers are alleging that M. Tarmel sold to Germany details of the Secret Session in Chamber. M. Tarmel replied that the money was connected with a cattle transaction.

COAL MINERS' WAGES.

London, October 7.
The President of the Coal Miners Federation has announced that the Government has agreed to an all-round increase of wages as mentioned on August 28.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ESCAPES.

London, October 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the Premier has announced the escape of the submarine U-293 which was interned at Odis on September 2. The Minister of Marine has suspended the responsible officers and has ordered an enquiry.

A PARIS STRIKE.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the tramway and bus services have struck.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ANTI-SUBMARINE SUCCESSSES.

America Reduces War Insurance Rates.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that owing to the effectiveness of the Allied methods against submarines, the United States Government War Risk Bureau has reduced the insurance rates on American steamers traversing the war zone, by one-fourth.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Peru Hands Passports to German Minister.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Lima says that passports have been handed to the German Minister.

Count Luxburg Departs.

London, October 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires, Count Luxburg has embarked for Spain.

Uruguay Follows Suit.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Monte Video says that a Presidential decree announces a rupture of relations with Germany. Passports have been handed to the German Minister.

Uruguay's Reasons.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Monte Video says the President, in a message to Congress, says that although Uruguay had not received direct injury from Germany, it was necessary to show solidarity with the champions of justice and democracy and with small nations.

ENGLISH TROOPS.

A Matter of Common Justice.

London, October 7.
Much attention has been bestowed on the figures published by Reuter showing the proportions of British troops engaged in the fighting since July 31, namely English 70, Overseas 10, Scottish 8, and Irish 6 per cent, with the proportions of casualties English 76, Overseas 8, Scottish 10 and Irish 6 per cent. The Observer says:—"Generous prominence has been given in the communications to the exploits of men of the Dominion, Scottish, Welsh and Irish and there is in England an instinctive response to the keen pride of nationality which is part of the historic birthright of her neighbours in the United Kingdom and to the zest of youth in the dominions. Englishmen do not grudge but misunderstand the proportionate frequency with which these troops are mentioned; but when this mention is made the foundation of a peculiarly foul enemy slander it is necessary to state the facts. German propagandists in Russia and America spread the assertion that England thrusts the main burden of war on other parts of the Empire, and it was full time that official agencies grappled with a falsehood so poisonous. Nothing is more vital to the enemy's purpose than to disparage the credit and weaken the authority of England in the ranks of the grand alliance."

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

British Inflict more Casualties.

London, October 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"There was considerable artillery firing on the battle front all night. We successfully raided to the south-east of Broodseinde and inflicted casualties. We took twenty prisoners. We repulsed an attempted raid south of the Ypres-Comines Canal. The Lancashire Fusiliers successfully raided west of Cite St. Etienne. The weather is showery and it is colder."

Good Work with the Bayonet.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—"On Saturday the infantry was inactive. During the past twenty-four hours we have been steadily consolidating our gains. Most of the prisoners taken in counter-attacks are men of good type, equipped with brand new gear, suggesting that General von Arnim has employed his best troops. The correspondent understands that out of six enemy divisions, including one of the Guards, which been in Gheluvelt village and Paschendeale, forty battalions so suffered that they are incapable of fighting for some time. The bayonet has been conspicuous in repelling counter-attacks. A large proportion of the enemy wounded at our casualty stations are bayonet cases. One Scottish Platoon, attacking a large concrete emplacement, killed twenty-seven Germans with the bayonet. The proportion of officers captured since Thursday morning is one in forty men."

Powerful Raids Repulsed.

London, October 7.
A French communiqué states:—"There is artillery duelling at Vauxhaillon and L. Flux, in the Hart-bias sector, and the left bank of the Meuse, not far north of Hill 344 and towards B. sonvaux. We repulsed powerful raids against Navarin Farm in Champagne, with appreciable enemy losses."

A German Report.

London, October 7.
A German wireless official message states:—"There is a continuation and most destructive fire between Poelcapelle and Zandvoore. Photographs show great destruction at Dandkirk in consequence of our air raids."

AMERICA'S WAR SPIRIT.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson, in his message to Congress, said that he had safeguarded the rights of the people, not forgetting the considerations due to social justice. The whole work of this remarkable Session had been done thoroughly and with the utmost despatch consistent with full consideration of most critical matters. Best of all, Congress had left no doubt regarding the spirit and determination of the country and had affirmed them as loyally and as emphatically as our fine soldiers will affirm them in the firing line.

Congress has adjourned.

MR. ROOSEVELT INVITED TO ITALY.

London, October 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that Mr. Roosevelt has been invited to visit the Italian Front.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, October 7.
A Russian wireless official message states:—"We captured a height and also half of the village of Vaskouty, north-west of Sereth. We repulsed counter-attacks. Subsequently enemy artillery forced us to abandon the village. We took 200 prisoners."

A German message says:—"We drove out the enemy from Vaskouty and took some prisoners."

U.S. DESTROYER SINKS U-BOAT.

London, October 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Navy Department has published a story to the effect that after an exciting fight an American destroyer sank a submarine by bombs in European waters. The British Admiralty sent a letter of appreciation.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL HELP.

London, October 7.
According to the Press Bureau, the American Embassy states that Congress since April has voted seventeen billion dollars and has authorized contracts for two-and-a-half billions more, the bulk being for war purposes, including seven billions in loans to the Allies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MORE CAPTURES IN FLANDERS.

London, October 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"Our artillery have been active all day long over the whole battle front. The enemy shelled our new positions on the ridge from Broodseinde southwards but did not counter-attack."

An additional batch of 370 prisoners has been taken. Our aircraft attacked aerodromes in the Lille area, and on the railway stations at Westroosebeke, Iseghem and Courtrai two tons of explosives were dropped. The enemy aircraft were active. We brought down four and drove down three. Five of ours are missing.

A French communiqué states there is nothing to report except artillery duels on the Meuse.

AMERICA'S WAR EFFORT.

Washington, October 6.
President Wilson sent a message at the closing of the session of Congress announcing that the needs of the Army and Navy have been met in a manner assuring the effectiveness of the American arms. The War-making Department of the Government has been equipped with powers necessary to make the action of the nation effective.

GERMANY'S LATEST ENEMY.

Lima, October 5.
Congress voted almost unanimously to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

London, October 6.
In regard to the German machinations in America, von Jagow on February 29th replied to Count Bernstorff's request for a loan of \$1,700,000, on behalf of a leading politician in an enemy country, as follows:—"Agree to loan but only if peace action seems to you really serious project, provision money New York being at present extraordinarily difficult for us. If the enemy country in Russia have nothing to do with the business as the sum is too small to have a serious effect there. The same applies to Italy where it is not worth while to spend so much." Count Bernstorff on March 6 cabled von Jagow to instruct the Deutsche Bank to hold nine million marks at the disposal of the representative of the Deutsche Bank in New York.

Count Bernstorff on March 20 cabled von Jagow to advise the German Minister at Bern that someone desiring to establish relations with the German Foreign Office would call giving the passwords "Sancti Regis." Count Bernstorff added "The intermediary further requests that influence be put on our press to pass with silence the change in the political situation in France so that things may not be spoiled by the German approval." Von Jagow on May 31 wired to Count Bernstorff "Person announced in your telegram March 20 not yet reported Bern. Is there any more news Bolo your side?" Bolo is a French journalist at present under arrest in Paris for accepting German money for peace propaganda in France.

TURKISH BARBARITY.

Murder and Looting in the Holy Land.

The situation in Palestine this summer is, says the Associated Press, the most serious since the war began. A scheme for the looting of Jerusalem is already being executed, and throughout the country the Turk has embarked on a systematic policy of plundering and killing the native inhabitants, so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a desert. The only thing that saves them, the only hope that keeps them up, is that the British Army is now hammering at the gates of the Holy Land and may soon drive out the Turk.

Information about conditions in Palestine comes from many sources, some more or less direct, but most of them rather roundabout. The following statement of the present situation is given to the Associated Press by an official in touch with all these sources:

"The attitude of the Young Turks toward the unfortunate non-Turkish races within their empire has always been harsh and oppressive. During the war it has been an open campaign of robbery, exploitation, and massacre, for the Young Turk, realizing that the partition of the lands under their rule is unavoidable, have determined to get as much as they can out of the inhabitants while they are still in possession."

"The stupendous wickedness of the extermination of the Armenians cannot be dismissed as a mere device of Orientalist propaganda, or as a particular race, for it is the Turkish policy towards not only Armenians, but Arabs, Greeks, and Jews in fact, all peoples who are subjects of the Turk, but are not themselves of Turkish blood."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver is quoted at 107 1/2. The market is dull.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Destroy them. To-day, knowing themselves doomed, it is their calculated policy to kill off the bulk of the inhabitants of Palestine and export the last ounces of money and goods from them, so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a desert, a poverty-stricken and depopulated land.

"Their policy is not consistent with military or economic needs, and is not supported by even the slenderest pretence for its necessity. It is designed solely by a savage brutality. The Turk has in the past shown some aptitude for diplomacy, if little for statesmanship, but the modern Young Turk policy Committee of Union and Progress is an infinitely worse tyrant than his predecessors and all the native savagery and blood-lust that are his heritage now find vent in deliberate and organized crimes. He works untrammelled by diplomatic convention and reckless of the inevitable consequences. Germany has exercised no restraining influence, and, indeed, shares largely in the Ottoman guilt."

"Palestine is to-day somewhat cut off from the world, and news of the dreadful happenings within its borders reaches civilization slowly. It is usually impossible to learn the fate of individuals, but a good general idea of the situation is in our hands. The disaster that befell the Armenian nation is now being meted out to the mixed non-Turkish population of Syria and Palestine. Families are being massacred, towns and territories evacuated, communities plundered and given over to pillage."

"The town of Giza was recently ordered to be evacuated. In pursuance of the order the inhabitants were forced to get out upon their journey with nothing but the clothes they wore. All their belongings were left in their homes, and these were immediately delivered over to the Turkish troops for loot. There were the usual scenes of wanton destruction and wilful defiance. No women were spared the customary accompaniment of a Turkish visitation."

"Gaza having been pillaged and the soldiers not yet being satisfied, it was proposed to carry out the same programme at Jerusalem. The head notables, however, protested that, having seen the exhibition at Giza, they preferred to chance the risks of war to enduring the certain agony of a forced evacuation. This answer and protest displeased the Pasha so much that he promptly had the deputations transported to Anatolia and is taking special measures to see that his scheme for looting Jerusalem is not hindered by organized passive resistance among the inhabitants."

"The system of oppression in Palestine is thorough, but it is also stupid and wasteful. Cavalry horses are allowed to graze on such of the scanty young crops as the wretched inhabitants have been able to grow, so that there will be no grain for the winter. The country is being systematically ruined, and the inhabitants are being driven to the sea for refuge."

TELEPHONE NOTICES.

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will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this terrible intractable malady. Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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NOTICE



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Manager.

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NOTICES.

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SMITH PREMIER ... No. 10.
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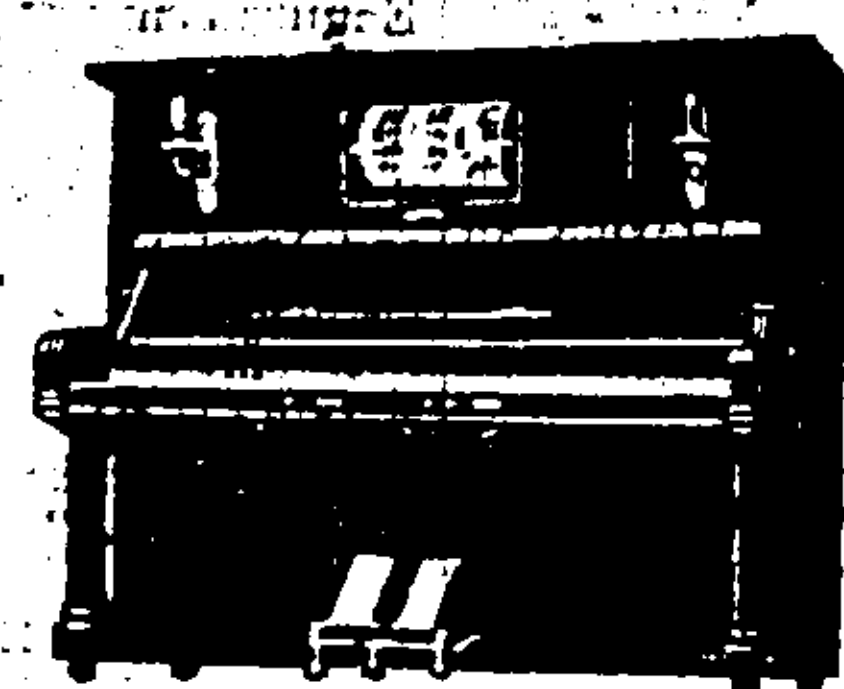
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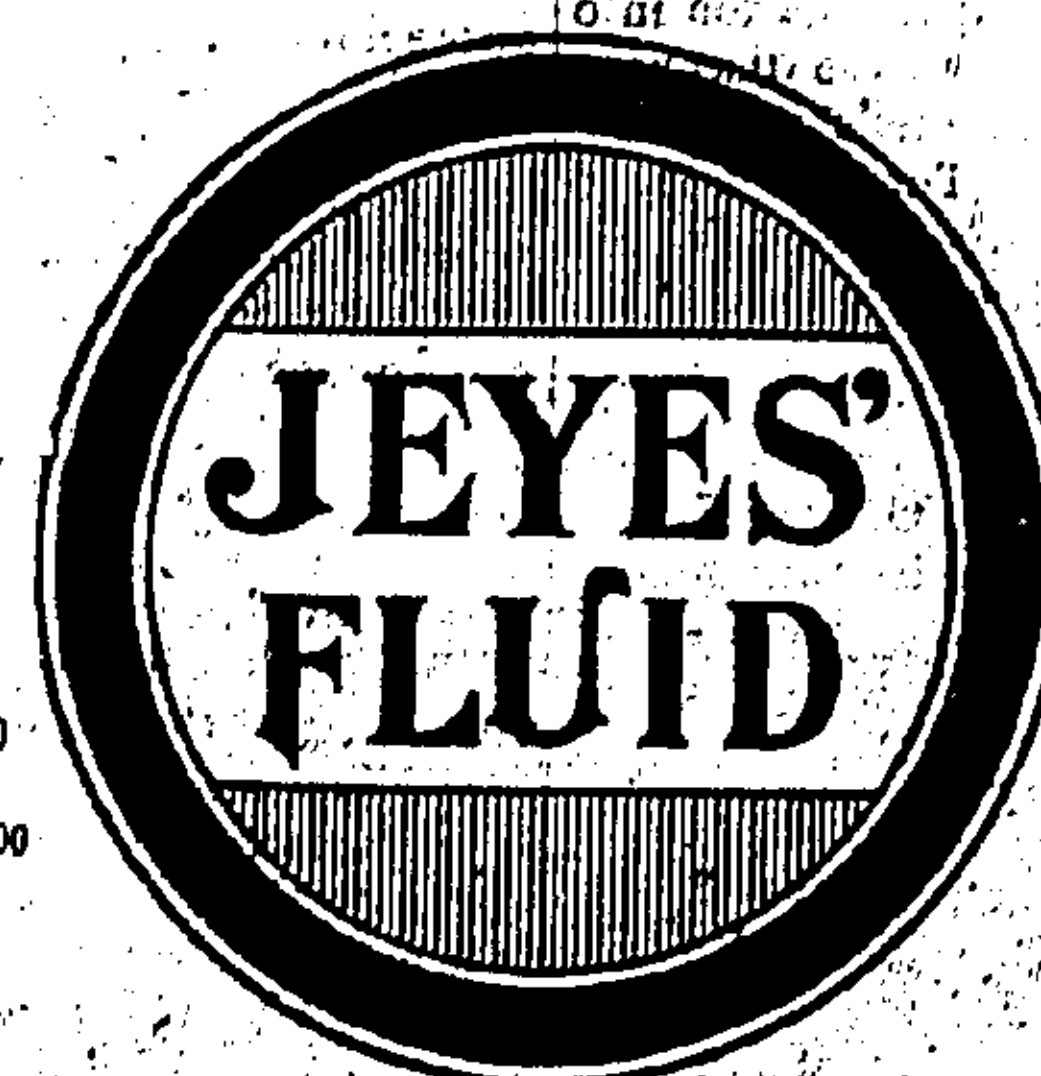
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PRICES

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40 .. \$100.00

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4, Des Voeux Road, Central,

HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Big Brewery Profits.
The annual report of Bass, Ratcliffe and Gration, Limited, shows a profit for the year, including a balance brought forward, of £482,320. It is proposed to pay a further dividend on the Ordinary shares, making with the interim dividend 14 per cent. for the year. £68,000 is carried forward. Last year's profits were £443,832, and the dividend was at the rate of twelve per cent.

Fighting Smacks Fight U-Boat.
Several fishing boats of La Rochelle, which were attacked by a German submarine on July 2, abandoned their nets and replied to the enemy fire, whereupon the submarine discontinued the fight. A message of congratulation has been forwarded by the Minister of Marine to five smacks. Their skippers will receive the Croix de Guerre, as well as the two members of their crews who continued to fight although wounded.

A Queer Story About the Dardanelles.
Milan, August 13.—The Roman democratic organ, *Ido*, says:—"We have received information from a Bulgarian source that according to reports circulating in Sofia, a British fleet, supported by land forces, and powerful aerial squadrons, is about to resume operations to force the passage of the Dardanelles." This queer newswitem was forwarded by Turkey with the remark that it had produced a lively panic in Constantinople.

"Turn Them Out."
A lady residing in Bayewier asked the advice of the magistrate at Marylebone Police Court as to what she could do with two of her servant's sisters, who defied her in everything, were extravagant in their habits, and did just as they pleased. "A good many people have these difficulties nowadays," replied the magistrate. "You had better give them notice to go." The lady said she had done that, but unfortunately the agreement between them provided for a month's notice on either side. The magistrate advised her that she could turn them out summarily, in spite of the agreement, if they defied her authority.

Liberals New War Pledge.
At a meeting of the Council of the London Liberal Federation recently the following resolution, moved by the chairman (Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M. P.) and seconded by Mr. F. R. Nott, J.P., was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting records its determination to give support to the King's Government engaged in the effective prosecution of the war, and reaffirms Mr. Asquith's statement at the Guildhall on November 9, 1914:—"We shall never, sheath the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed on an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

Lord Reading Attacked.
Mr. Boser Law, in the House of Commons, answering Mr. Faber, dealt with the attacks on Lord Reading in the *Financial News*. He said that the articles were capable of the construction that the Lord Chief Justice of England, alone or in concert with others, had placed himself in such a position that it was impossible or difficult for him to resist German influence or suggestion. It was in the opinion of the Government, in the highest degree undesirable that money and time should be expended in the middle of a war in rebutting charges of such a kind. But he agreed with his hon. friend that a point came when it was not possible to permit the repetition of these or similar charges. If there was any recurrence of them, immediate criminal proceedings would be taken. Mr. Faber asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that on the day following the putting of his previous question on July 30 all the charges were summarised in the same paper. Mr. Boser Law:—"Yes, and if I had happened to know, as I did then, as I know now, I would have given the same answer then as I have given now."

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tenders for the supply of Stores," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 15th day of October, 1917, for the supply and delivery of the following Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1918—

General Stores, Ironmongery, etc.
Asbestos, Rubber, Leather, Packings, Ropes, etc.
Clothing, Drapery, Haberdashery, etc.
Bamboo and Cane Goods, Firewood, etc.
Drysalteries, Oils, Plants, Varnishes, etc.
Lubricating Oil.
Kerosene.
Electrical Stores.
Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, etc.
Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, Angles, Brass and Copper Bar etc.
Iron and Brass Castings.
Manufactured Ironwork, etc.
Timber.
Bricks, Cement, Lime, etc.

Each of the above is a separate and distinct tender. Tenderers may quote for any one or more or all of the above lists, and any one or more or all may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Government.

Each Tenderer must produce with each tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum named on the respective tender form as a pledge of the bona fide of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out, to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of the respective tender or tenders which may be accepted. The deposit will be returned to any tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

For form of tender and further particulars apply at this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

NOTICE.

MAGISTRACY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of considering applications for Publicans' Licences, Restaurant Adjunct Licences, and Hotel Keepers' Adjunct Licences for the year 1917-1918 under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

Forms of applications may be obtained at the Magistracy.

All applications must be forwarded to the Magistracy on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of October, 1917, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Four Dollars.

Applications for transfers or new licences, and persons objecting to such applications, must appear in person.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary to the Licensing Board.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD., will remove on TUESDAY 9th October, 1917, from the present premises Queen's Road Central to No. 7, Queen's Road, Central.
C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

IMPROD'S
Cure for Asthma
No matter what your lung ailment, whether it be Asthma, Influenza, Nasal Catarrh, or Ordinary Cough, you will find in this remedy a powerful and sure cure. It is a purely natural remedy, and is entirely free from any harmful ingredients. It is a sure cure for all lung ailments, and is a most valuable remedy for all who suffer from them. It is a most valuable remedy for all who suffer from them. It is a most valuable remedy for all who suffer from them.

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G. R.

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POWER CO., LTD.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station, between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 20th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
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TO BE LET.

SHOP TO BE LET.—Situating in the HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, facing Queen's Road. From 1st November 1917. For further particulars apply Manager, Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 7, CONNAUGHT ROAD, Central. OFFICE in KING'S BUILDINGS. HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Wongneichong Road. HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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TO BE LET.—Comfortably furnished TWO-ROOMED FLAT in Central District. Moderate rental. Apply Box 1325 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate: Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

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WANTED.—An experienced and reliable BOOK-KEEPER required. Application with testimonials to be addressed to Box No. 1131 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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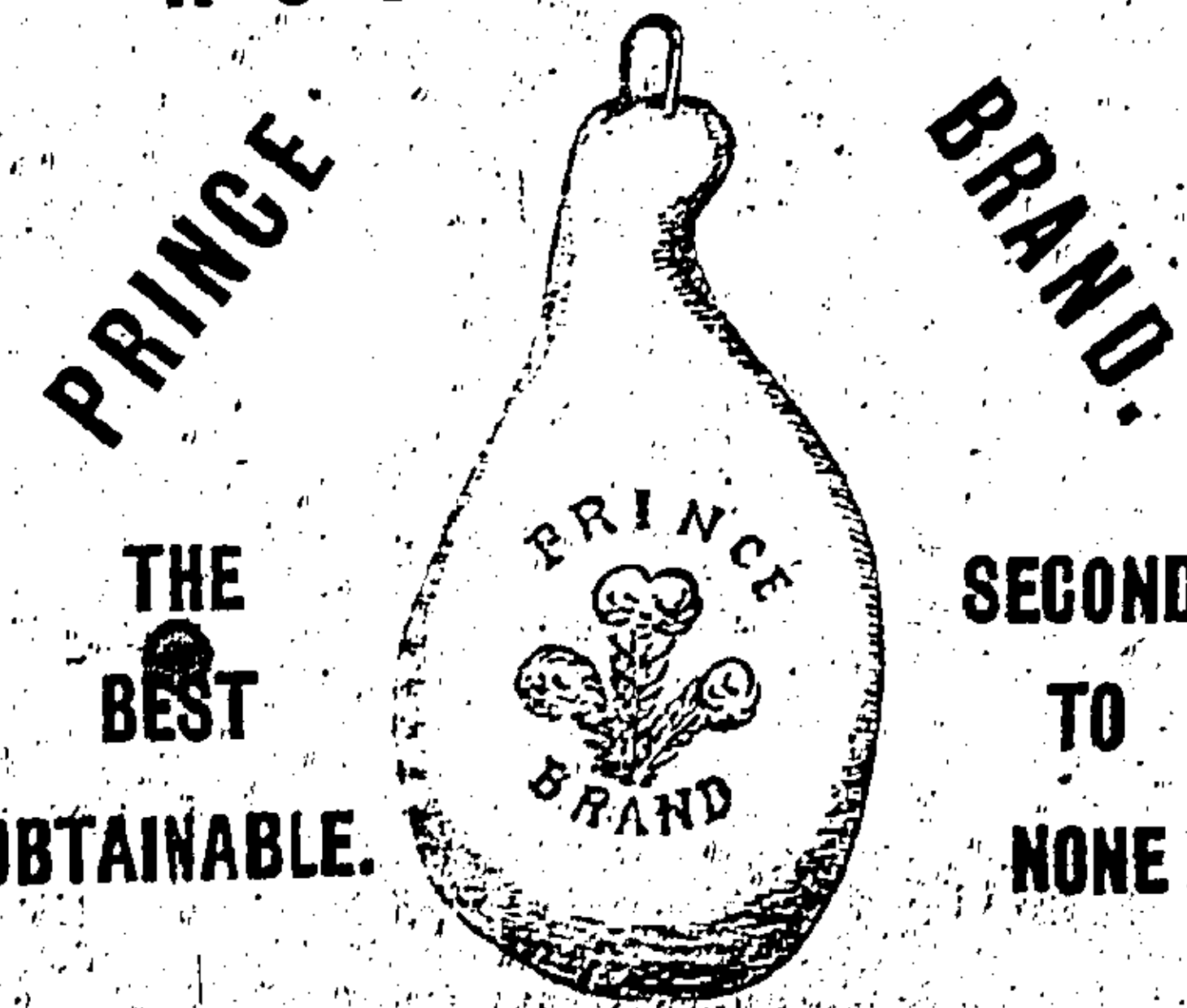
Imperial Bouquet per 100	45.30
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CRITICALLY NON-ACID, WILL NOT

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THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

We have just received
a fresh consignment of

JEFFREYS BEER

(BREWED IN SCOTLAND.)

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1917.

A TURNING POINT.

From the Allied point of view, the past week has been one of the cheeriest for a very long time past. It has witnessed another British offensive in Flanders, which has been extremely fruitful in its results; it has revealed, in the speeches of prominent British spokesmen, a fresh determination to prosecute the war with all the forces at our command; it has shown the declining power of the submarine as an offensive weapon; it has been marked by the long-overdue decision on the part of the British Government to adopt the policy of air reprisals; and, last but not least, it has brought us news of the prospect of a settlement between the conflicting factions in Russian politics. These and other circumstances have inspired a new hope among the Allied peoples, and there is now no shadow of doubt that we have turned the corner and are on the high road to complete and final victory.

The outstanding feature, of course, is the wonderfully complete success of the British thrust in Flanders, which is claimed as one of our greatest victories since the Battle of the Marne. Apart from the actual territory gained—and that is very considerable—this battle has served once again to show the decided superiority of our Army over the military power of Germany and the distinct advantage which we enjoy in the matter of generalship. Not only can the Battle of Broodseinde be written down as a great offensive stroke, resulting in the capture of strategic positions of the utmost importance, but it may be regarded as further proof of our invulnerability, since it also brought to naught a great attack in force which the Germans were on the very verge of launching when we struck the great blow which has kindled the utmost enthusiasm among all the Allied peoples. From whatever standpoint we view the victory, therefore, the predominating fact is that we have more than got the measure of the enemy in the principal theatre of war. This battle is in reality but a fragment of a great and well-laid scheme whose objectives go far beyond the registering of local successes. It is a masterly stroke threatening Germany's main positions in the West, and when it is completed we shall have a far truer conception of the value of these steady, recurring thrusts than we now have. Within the space of a fortnight, we have struck the enemy three staggering blows at a vital spot, says Reuters' correspondent; and the losses which we have inflicted are so tremendous, apart from the gain of dominating positions, that a continuation of the present policy can only have one result—the utter rout of the German Army. All the time, we are driving a great wedge into the enemy forces; we are causing him to give up scheme after scheme, so far as defensive measures go; we are forcing him more and more into straight, open combat; we are rolling up his flanks to an extent that threatens his Army with grave disaster; and we are steadily loosening his hold along the coast of Belgium, from whence, it must not be forgotten, his submarine campaign is very largely directed. And when the gains are pushed a little further, then will begin that great drive towards which our efforts have been directed all through these weary months of war.

Putting aside the larger aims of this latest battle, it has emphasized perhaps more than any of its predecessors our material and moral ascendancy over the Germans. So far as artillery goes, the enemy is now no match whatever for us, while the methods of our attack are such that, after making his elaborate subterranean defence system of no avail, we have now overcome his "Pill-Box" resistance and made him come to grips in hand to hand fighting, instead of testing the issue, as has been his wont, by chemical fighting. That is what our men have been wanting all the time. And now that the human element is predominant, we see where the advantage of our superior morale lies. Our officers' great difficulty, we are told, was to restrain their men; the Germans, on the other hand, ran or were captured in blocks, almost without fighting, while the enemy officers, paralysed by the crushing barrage, handed over their revolvers and ordered the men to lay down their arms. And it is not without significance that the prisoners taken were principally from the Prussian Guard, which the Kaiser has always yearned to bring face to face with British troops. His wish has been gratified; and in the men of the British Army he has found a force stronger and greater than all the might of German military power.

Hongkong's Biggest Problem.

A little item of news which we published in our "Twenty-five Years Ago" column on Saturday, to the effect that residents in those days were able to secure accommodation at the Peak Hotel for \$50 a month, must have set many a reader wishing that he had known Hongkong in the early days. Those were the times when rents were a mere modicum of what they now are, when servants could be obtained at a half, or less than half, the rate of wages now prevailing, and when the cost of living was nothing like what it now is. We will agree that residents then had many more inconveniences to put up with than they now have, but the added comforts now enjoyed do not in any sense compensate for the all-round better economic advantages which have been lost. In the early days, a residence of ten or fifteen years was quite sufficient to enable one to save a sufficient sum to be able to settle down at home in relative comfort; nowadays, the man is fortunate who sees any chance of ever being able to retire at all. The cost of living has gone up in leaps and bounds, while salaries have in no wise increased to anything like a corresponding extent. Indeed, in some callings they have declined. Rents are the principal factor in this connection, and now, owing to the alarming rate at which European houses are being occupied by Chinese, it is becoming increasingly difficult even to secure any accommodation at all. These are matters which go to the very root of the European living problem in this Colony, and yet no measures are taken to alleviate conditions or to prevent them becoming worse, as they surely will unless the authorities decide to intervene on behalf of the Britisher of average means. The question is an intensely serious one; if matters are allowed to drift on indefinitely, life in Hongkong will eventually become impossible for all save the well-to-do.

War and Sport.

Saturday witnessed the opening of the cricket season in Hongkong, and the very fine weather which favoured the matches played may be taken as a good augury for the coming months. Hongkong, in common with most places in the British Empire, saw, at the commencement of the war, the necessity of turning from lighter to the more serious side of life and it was a patriotic motive that guided the members of the Cricket League to pass a resolution declaring that the League should be in abeyance during hostilities. Since 1914 the playing of this typically English game has been somewhat sporadic and minus the stimulus of League rivalry, but cricketers here now feel that every man in the Colony is doing what is expected of him in the way of helping his country and that if cricket can be played at all there is no just reason why it should not be brought to as high a pitch as possible.

Contrasts.

Sportmen at home were not altogether free at one time from the reproach that they were paying too much attention to their games instead of concentrating on war work, and in this connection one has only to think of professional footballers and to realise the extent to which public criticism had to be brought to bear upon them before they realised the priority of patriotism's call. But it is a far cry from such an attitude to the position of local sportsmen, most of whom are doing auxiliary military or police duties and are satisfied that their present sphere of activity are in the best interests of the Empire. The old adage concerning "All work and no play" is as true to-day as it ever was, and most people will agree that it is manifestly desirable that healthy recreation should be indulged in. So long as sport is not the obsession of, but the physical stimulant it should be to those who participate, we hope that it will continue to flourish in Hongkong as it did in pre-war days.

DAY BY DAY.

WISCHIEF MAY EASILY BE DONE QUICKLY, BUT GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL WORK IS GENERALLY DONE SLOWLY.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the German entry into Antwerp.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Football Club Meeting.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that the annual meeting of the Hongkong Club is to be held at 5.30 p.m. on the 10th instant.

Helena May Institute.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 5.30. The first of a series of three to-nightly addresses will be given by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald on "Teachings of Christ with regard to daily life." The meeting is open to all women.

Typhoon Warning.

The American Consulate General received the following typhoon warning from Manila at 11 p.m. yesterday:—Typhoon in about 124 degrees Long. E., 17 degrees Lat. E., recurving north-eastward. The following telegram was received at 11.45 a.m. to-day:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Apurri, less than 300 miles distant, moving N.N.E.

Pugilistic Chinese.

Two Chinese, one of whom had a huge plaster on his forehead, and whose clothes were very much blood-stained, were charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with fighting in the street. It appeared that one man owed the other some money and it was over this that they quarrelled. Although once separated by an Indian constable, they started in again as soon as he turned to go away. A fine of \$5 each was imposed.

Canton Governor's Secretary Charged.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese, who proved to be the Secretary to the Civil Governor of Canton, was charged with attempting to export 193 silver dollars. Mr. Leo D'Almeida defended and stated that defendant, who was Dean of several colleges at Canton, was given the money as expenses for an educational mission to Yanchow. He was only passing through Hongkong. His Worship ordered the money to be changed into notes and adjourned the case.

Catholic Feast.

The Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary was celebrated at the Rosary Church yesterday, lasting practically all day. There were the customary adornments in the church, and large numbers participated in the morning Masses: Bishop Pizzoni was the celebrant at the Pontifical Mass in the morning, with the Rev. Father Breton as deacon, the Rev. Father Paul as sub-deacon and the Rev. Father Nival as assistant. The splendid music was a feature of the service. In the evening the customary outdoor procession took place and aroused much attention. On the return to the church, an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Robert, and the Benediction concluded the service.

Naval Outing.

A party of Naval Party Officers journeyed to Macao on Thursday last, and spent a most enjoyable time. The Rev. F. G. B. Hastings was responsible for the arrangements; his efforts met with every success and were much appreciated. The party left Wing Lok Wharf at 8 a.m. and arrived at Macao at about 11.45 a.m. Tiffin, provided by the Services Entertainment Fund, was taken on board just before arrival. The two hours allowed there were spent by some in wandering around the town, while some visited the fan-tan houses for a "fixer" with the extra three-pence a day that is coming! The Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Company generously granted free passages to the trippers, and tea and soft drinks were supplied at the expense of Mr. Arnold.

WAR WORK.

City Hall Party's Efforts.

Mrs. Stabb informs us that during the past four weeks the City Hall Work Party have packed—12 dressing gowns, 55 small pillows, 4 reversible bed-jackets, 254 pairs pyjamas, 2 silk shirts, 20 surgical shirts, 398 milk covers, 53 pairs slippers, 321 dozen handkerchiefs, 6 large quilts, 17 jerseys, 2 pairs pants, 87 pairs socks, 78 pairs knickerbockers, 6 pairs gloves, 3 holdalls, 45 night shirts, 58 shrouds, 170 bed-jackets, 214 shirts, 240 vests, 90 scrubbers, 37 head bandages, 12 abdominal belts, 38 fly helmets, 7 mops, 84 tray-cloths, 1,000 paper handkerchiefs, 34 mufflers, 52 caps, 3 pairs operation stockings, 6 pairs invalid boots, and a large number of games and walking-sticks.

Included in this list are 10 shirts and 12 abdominal belts sent by the Italian Convent Work Party.

Mrs. Sutton's Work Party in Manila sent to be forwarded to Bombay—9 shirts, 6 pairs pyjamas, 3 comfort pigs, 2 pairs slippers, 4 night shirts, 30 first aid bags, 18 mops, 9 wash cloths, 31 milk covers, 5 pillows without slips, 24 pillows with slips, and some magazines.

These were packed in 11 cases and sent, some to the Red Cross Depot, Bombay, for distribution to Hospitals in India and Mesopotamia, and some to Father E. Watson, 15 b General Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt.

Thanks are returned to kind friends who responded to the appeal for mosquito-nets. Several large nets and one large bolt of new netting have been received, and from this goodly store the Work Party are cutting a lot of fly-helmets, but can always do more; each helmet means a grateful and more efficient "Tommy."

Mrs. Nicol of Austin Avenue, Kowloon, is most generously sending home-made jam to be sold at the City Hall towards the expenses of the Work Party. This help is most gratefully received, and, as one good turn deserves another, any members who have empty pots or jars to dispose of are asked to send them to the City Hall and they will be forwarded to Mrs. Nicol.

The following letters of acknowledgment have been received:—
Red Cross Depot, Bombay,
18th August, 1917.

Dear Madam,—I have to advise that the D.A.D.M.S. (Embarkation) has handed over to us 4 cases containing gifts and bandages, which he received from your Guild.

On behalf of the Red Cross I have to thank your Guild for the 4 cases of gifts, which will be much appreciated, as the difficulty of obtaining goods from England has very greatly increased within the last few months. You will, therefore, understand that the gifts you have sent and any you are in a position to send in future will be much appreciated.

With regard to the materials that are being used up to the end of September, owing to the hot weather all light materials are in request, but from September on to March, which is the cold season of the year, we have large requests for warm materials, and it is these warm materials that we find the most difficult to procure from England, so that if you can help us in this direction we will be most grateful.

I enclose herewith a list of articles which we are continually supplying, but you will understand in sending you such a long list it is only with the idea that you can pick out those most suitable according to the materials which you have available.

I enclose herewith an official receipt for the gifts which we have received, and again tender our grateful thanks to you for having sent them.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. L. DAVIES,
(Hon. Superintendent.)

"THE FANTASTICS."

This Week's Theatre Attraction.

It is not often that such a medley of merriment and mirth as that given by Frederic Shipman's "Fantastics" is offered to theatre-patrons, for companies possessing such a diversity of talent are few and far between. According to report, each of the twelve "Fantastics" is a specialist in some branch of theatrical work, but, at the same time, is able to do several other things well. For instance, Miss Billie Sutton, who heads the artist, is a dancer in addition to being a singing comedienne; Miss Nellie Black is a brilliant violinist, an experienced orchestral conductor, and a contralto; Miss Ivy Aldous, who presides at the piano, is also the reputation of being an accomplished pianist and a subterfuge; Miss Esie Black has achieved success as a flautist, a pianola player, and a pianist; Miss Fern French, the soprano of the party, also scores as a classic dancer; while Miss Hilda Folestad, who now specialises in musical monologues and imitations, is a contralto who has won success in London and in the chief centres in Australasia. But the girls of the Company are by no means monopolists in the versatility business, for the majority of the male members of the party are also said to be gifted in several directions. The "Fantastics" season in Hongkong will commence next Wednesday night at the Theatre Royal. The box-plates are at Montreux, but this afternoon they will be open at the Hongkong Hotel.

vests, quaters, cholera belts, pneumonia jackets, soiled linen bags, hot water bottle covers, bed jackets, bed spreads, toilet gloves, mosquito head nets, sandfly head nets, cardigan jackets, jerseys, sweaters, blankets, balalaavas, mufflers, helpless bed jackets.

Powell's Hotel,
Morree, Panjab,
30th August, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Stabb,—Ever so many thanks to you and the City Hall Work Party for the two parcels of mufflers and kneecaps you so kindly sent to us for the men at the Waristrian and which I handed to the Secretary of our Work Party here and enclose her letter of thanks.

We are awfully badly in want of things for our Base Hospital at Rawalpindi, and we should be so grateful if you could send us a box now and then.

I am so pleased with my Q.M. N.G. Badge; it was good of you to send me one.—Yours sincerely,
M. ELISE H. SLATER,
2nd Division (R.F.) Comforts Fund.

Dandridge, Murree,
August 29th.

Dear Madam,—I am directed by General Banbury and the Committee of the 2nd Division (Rawalpindi) Comforts Fund to ask you to thank the City Hall Workers for their most generous gifts (39 pairs kneecaps, 37 mufflers) to the troops on active services.

The men will much appreciate the kind thought that has prompted the workers to send such useful things.—Yours truly,

(Signed) B. E. ROBERTS,
(Hon. Secretary),
Red Cross Depot, Bombay,
25th August, 1917.

Mrs. N. J. Stabb,
City Hall Work Party,
City Hall, Hongkong.

Dear Madam,—I have to advise the receipt of 4 cases of Hospital gifts which you have kindly sent, and I enclose herewith official acknowledgment after the cases had been opened and checked. The garments which you have sent will be most useful.

I shall be glad if you will convey the thanks of the Red Cross to your Working Party for this consignment, which is much appreciated.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. L. DAVIES,
(Hon. Superintendent Red Cross Depot).

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The oldest M.P.—Mr. Samuel Young, who is 93½ years old—has not been seen in the House of Commons during the past Session. It is hardly surprising that the venerable M.P. should remain in his Irish home. In years gone by he was a familiar resident during the Session at the National Liberal Club. "I am the last of Daniel O'Connell's Heptesters," he said to the writer, with a note of melancholy. Mr. Young has always been a great lover of literature, and finds in books a solace from the war and politics.

One finds it difficult to accept without question the recently published statement that the number of centenarians who died in Ireland last year reached 100. Insurance companies have always had considerable trouble in proving the age of deceased persons in Ireland, and many a claimant on a policy has been surprised to receive quite a different amount to that which was expected owing to the age being wrongly given by the assured at the time of the proposal. The same trouble was experienced when the old age pension scheme came into force.

For record war profits one must go to America. Since the war profits in a certain group of American industries have climbed to a colossal height. A simple list of one hundred and four corporations shows that profits have increased four-fold and represent, in the aggregate, a billion dollars since the war began. The American Locomotive Company has seen its profits increase from \$400,000 in 1914 to over two million pounds sterling in 1916. The Baldwin Locomotive Works, which netted a modest \$70,000 three years ago, now makes a profit of more than a million. In 1914 the Bethlehem Steel Corporation showed a margin of a million one hundred thousand pounds; it has now increased it to nearly eight and three-quarter millions.

There is a curiously modern ring about one of Wellington's dispatches—a dispatch which might very well be copied by a modern writer. It speaks of a nation drawing the sword against a tyrant. Calling for determination and endurance, he says, "Submission to discipline and order is a master of course." The nation must risk all, for they must save all or nothing. No matter how good the army, the greatest necessity is "to form a Government of such strength that army and people can be forced by it to perform their duty."

The wise old soldier foresaw civil conditions like those in present-day Russia. He calls them "enthusiasm." The enthusiasm of the people is very fine, and looks well in print; but I have never known it produce anything but confusion. He cites "enthusiasm" ending in vain boasting and the prevention of discipline in armies. Undisciplined soldiers he declares to be worse than useless, a danger to a cause and to a nation. Disorderly enthusiasm on the part of the public, protracted campaigns, and plunder—these were the elements he feared as the enemies of discipline and victory.

He was a very diminutive sergeant, but was far from being small and sweet. "You, Private Brun," he bawled to a tall native of Yorkshire, "old yer 'ead up. There ain't no threescorey bite lying about." The country lad asked, "Shall I always look oop, sergeant?" "Always," was the fierce reply. "Thar," in a pathetic whisper, Private Brun said, as he lifted his face up to the skies, "Goodbye, sergeant, for I shall never see thee any more!"

Killed by Lightning on Parade. At an inquest recently at Suttony, it was stated that Private Robert Cantle, of Koya-sham, near Bristol, attached to a unit of the Wiltshire Regiment, was struck dead by lightning while on parade. Two other soldiers were struck to the ground but recovered.

CRICKET.

Opening of the Season.

Cricket commenced in Hong Kong on Saturday, when a number of friendly games were played off. There was, of course, the usual raggedness about the play which is characteristic of the opening of the season, but good sport was enjoyed and some capital scores were put up.

Hon. Mr. Severn's XI v. University.

On the Civil Service ground on Saturday, these teams met, an enjoyable game resulting in a win for the 'Varsity. Scores:—
Hon. Mr. C. Severn's XI.
P. T. Lumble, b. Brayhay ... 2
D. Goodall, c. Thivy, b. Hall ... 3
B. Bradbury, c. Pensonby ... 25
Fane, b. Brayhay ... 25
B. C. Wittchell, c. Wright, b. Brayhay ... 3
J. P. Robinson, c. and b. Brayhay ... 3
J. Stalker, b. Brayhay ... 18
O. Woodman, c. Pensonby ... 0
Fane, b. Brayhay ... 0
Dr. Foreyth, b. Brayhay ... 21
F. Ling, c. Gittens, b. Marley ... 0
W. H. Edmonds, c. and b. Marley ... 12
Hon. C. Severn, not out ... 1
Extras ... 3
Total ... 93

Bowling.

O. W. R.
Brayhay ... 12 7 47
Hall ... 6 1 12
Marley ... 5.4 2 31

University.

B. A. Pensonby-Fane, b. Wittchell ... 1
G. E. Marley, c. Wittchell, b. Hon. C. Severn ... 38
J. D. Wright, c. Lumble, b. Wittchell ... 8
S. A. Iremail, b. Hon. C. Severn ... 2
A. H. Rumby, not out ... 39
K. Brayhay, c. Foreyth, b. Edmonds ... 22
W. Gittens, c. Wittchell, b. Bradbury ... 1
G. Hall, c. Foreyth, b. Ling ... 1
J. M. Jack, b. Bradbury ... 1
J. Thivy, b. Ling ... 1
Extras ... 11
Total ... 123

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Wittchell ... 9 1 47 2
Stalker ... 3 1 14 0
Hon. Mr. Severn ... 4 0 26 2
Edmonds ... 3 1 9 1
Bradbury ... 3 0 16 2
Ling ... 1.3 1 0 2

K.C.C. v. 33rd Co. R.G.A.
These teams met at Kowloon on Saturday, the result being a draw in favour of the gunners.

33rd Co. R.G.A.
Gr. Taylor, c. McCannell, b. Wheeler ... 34
Gr. Green, c. Wheeler, b. Traver ... 8
Gr. Perkins, c. Fletcher, b. Wheeler ... 36
Wheeler ... 1
Br. Dix, c. and b. Fletcher ... 1
Gr. Mann, c. McCannell, b. Wheeler ... 10
Wheeler ... 18
Gr. Page, c. Wheeler, b. McKennie ... 13
Gr. Atthorne, c. and b. Stapleton ... 12
A. Br. Veal, not out ... 8
Gr. Middleton, b. Wo'ff ... 8
Gr. Howley, c. and b. Stapleton ... 17
Gr. Glead, c. Wo'ff, b. Fletcher ... 17
Extras ... 173
Total ... 173

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Wheeler ... 11 1 44 3
Traver ... 10 2 28 1
Meade ... 3 0 13 0
Fletcher ... 11 1 48 2
McKenzie ... 5 3 5 1
Stapleton ... 4 1 15 2
Wo'ff ... 2 0 3 1

K. C. C.

F. Wheeler, c. Glead, b. Middleton ... 11
F. Traver, c. and b. Middleton ... 2
W. T. Elton, c. and b. Perkins ... 37
C. J. Stapleton, not out ... 30
L. F. Shroff, c. Veal, b. Taylor ... 0
J. C. Fletcher, l.b.w., b. Taylor ... 1
P. B. Wo'ff, c. Howley, b. Taylor ... 0
Lt. J. K. Mc. Connell, b. Taylor ... 9
Extras ... 9
Total (for 7 wickets) ... 98

F. Meade, D. J. Mc. K. and B. H. Jewsbury did not bat.

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Middleton ... 10 1 29 2
Atthorne ... 5 0 15 0
Perkins ... 8 0 35 1
Taylor ... 3 1 8 4

H. K. C. C. Practice Match.

There was an interesting practice match on the Hong Kong

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

WAR LOTTERIES.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—The only point on which it seems incumbent upon me to reply further to your correspondent is, I think, his interpretation of the attitude of the Indian and Straits Governments. He draws the conclusion from the despatch of May 5th that "a lottery in aid of the War Loan is permitted when sanctioned by the Government." This is a mere tautology; whatever is sanctioned is thereby permitted.

But your correspondent overlooks the very point of the despatch, which is that no more such sanction is to be given "for the encouragement or authorisation of other lotteries whether in aid of the war loan or not." It is further notified that "each lottery will not be authorised by the Government," and that the promoters of them will be liable to the ordinary penalties of the Indian Penal Code. This resumption of former practices in prohibiting lotteries is based on the Ordinance of 1882, specifically cited in Sir J. Du Boulay's despatch, that Ordinance being based on the fact that lotteries are "distinctly mischievous." I do not see how to avoid the inference that the Indian Government had become aware of bad results from the two exceptions it had permitted to its rule. If not, what reason could there be for discontinuing?

As regards Malaya, my friend must reckon not simply with an opinion of the Straits Times, but with what would appear to be generally accepted in Malaya itself. I quote your own extract from the Malay Mail:—"We published recently a paragraph to the effect that no further promises not to prosecute persons organising War Fund lotteries will be given in Malaya." One presumes that a responsible journal does not publish paragraphs of this sort without being sure of its ground. When the Straits Times also "understands" the same thing, the conclusion may surely be accepted.

Yours etc.,

J. KIRK MACDONACHIE.

Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1917.

Cricket Club ground on Saturday, when some good scoring was registered. Details:—

Some.
Col. Morgan, retired ... 39
Capt. Gray, retired ... 48
F. E. Joseland b. Donnelly ... 36
W. W. McKennie b. Donnelly ... 13
F. J. de Rome c. Kennedy b. Pearson ... 31
Rev. F. G. Hastings c. sub. b. Pearson ... 36
P. Jackson, not out ... 4
M. M. Mass, not out ... 11
Extras ... 17
Total ... 235

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
D. E. Donnelly ... 9 1 44 2
H. H. Taylor ... 8 1 38 0
T. E. Pearce ... 5 0 39 1
E. Pearson ... 6 1 32 1
F. Evans ... 4 0 19 0
H. E. Hollands ... 6 0 46 0

Others.

F. W. S. Evans, c. sub. b. Hastings ... 8
H. E. Hollands, b. de Rome ... 20
H. Kennedy, c. sub. b. Morgan ... 2
H. H. Taylor, c. Gray, b. de Rome ... 18
B. Pearson, b. Hastings ... 16
D. E. Donnelly, c. Mass, b. Joseland ... 4
T. E. Pearce, not out ... 11
Extras ... 2
Total ... 91

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Rev. F. G. Hastings ... 10 2 27 2
Col. Morgan ... 3 ... 27 1
F. J. de Rome ... 3 ... 20 2
F. E. J. Joseland ... 3 ... 20 1

R. E. v. C. C.

These teams met on Saturday, when the feature of the match was the low scoring. The Chinese players were all dismissed for 39 and the Engineers replied with 77. Then the O.R.C. went to the wickets again, and for the loss of five wickets they put up 80 runs. The event was greatly enjoyed by the participants.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

Enjoyable Event at the Botanical Gardens.

The popularity of the Police Reserve promenade concerts was again confirmed on Saturday night by the extremely large gathering which assembled in the Botanical Gardens to enjoy the second of the present season's series. The reserved area was well filled, while hundreds of residents strolled about the prettily illuminated grounds, listening to the excellent vocal and instrumental music provided. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.O.M.G.) attended, being accompanied by the Messrs May, and was received at the entrance to the gardens by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

The instrumental music was again provided by the Police Reserve Orchestra, under Conductor F. Gonzales, and the band of the 74th Panjabis, under Bandmaster Vasallo. Their selections were splendidly rendered, and, both because of the variety and excellence of the several items contributed, were much appreciated. The former shone especially well in the selections from "Bigolette" and "Our Miss Gibbs," while the Panjabis' best efforts were the "Reminiscences of Ireland" and the selection from "Gypsy Love."

The vocal talent was decidedly good. For the first time Miss Eild Cooper appeared and made a most favourable impression. She has a voice of excellent timbre and gives every promise of developing into a most acceptable ballad singer. She was encored for her rendering of "The Long, Long Trail," and as her recall number gave "If I built a World for You." Miss Gordon scored a distinct success by her singing of "A Perfect Day" (with Miss M. Gordon playing the violin obligato) and she also had to satisfy the demands for a reappearance. "King Charles" was sung in most excellent style by Mr. H. E. Mariel, while Mr. E. G. d'Almeida made a big hit with the old favourite, "Thera," and as an encore gave "Take Thon Tris Bone." The accompanist was P. O. Grimble, I.K.P.B. Great credit is due to the organising committee and the other members of the Corps for valuable services rendered. The Committee was composed of the following:—

Staff Inspector O. el Arulli (Chairman), Chief Inspector Leo d'Almeida E. Castro, Chief Inspector J. M. Wong, Inspector F. A. V. Ribeiro, P. O. 659 Geo. Grimble.

SALT GABELLE.

Sir Richard Dane's Successor.

The Peking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News sent the following telegram on the 30th ult:—

Sir R. A. Gamble, at present Comptroller and Auditor General in India and formerly Commissioner for the Northern India Salt Revenue, has been offered an appointment in the Salt Gabelle by the Chinese Government at £1,000 per annum.

The proposal is that Sir R. A. Gamble shall arrive in China from India in January when he will undertake Sir Richard Dane's duties until April. After that Sir Richard will take seven months leave. Under the present arrangement Sir Richard Dane retires in January, 1919 and it is intended that Sir R. A. Gamble shall act for Sir Richard Dane in his absence and eventually succeed him.

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When a man gives up his tram seat to a woman he shows, without knowing it, that woman is of the privileged sex. She has so much to give, if she chooses, that she has earned this respect. She has so much to bear that she needs this consideration. But she must pay for her privileges. Nature exacts the price in bodily suffering, which even the healthiest woman occasionally endures, and must always dread—especially in the years when she is entering middle age.

There are various causes for the frequent ill-health and weakness of women. They are more liable to be deficient in blood than men. Every woman knows the reason; but she need not be any weaker, or more liable to suffering, than men, if she will follow the advice. Women who have found the remedy do not, in fact, suffer. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people enable anyone who takes them—man or woman—to make more blood, and it is better blood, too; and that is why women who know the virtue of these pills save themselves so much needless suffering. The property of abundant, rich blood-making is peculiar to Dr. Williams' pink pills. Begin them to-day; they are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8; from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Bechen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 16th. October 1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at Stonehouse (5 Robinson Road) A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

comprising:—
Silk tapestry covered Chesterfield couch and 2 armchairs, tapestry and plush covered drawing room suites, teak hatstands, card table, bookcases, curio cabinet, flower stands, brass fenders, marble clock, engravings, fine Axminster pile carpets, rugs, white lace curtains, etc. etc.

Teak extension-dining tables and chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirrors, dinner wagoons, ice chest, dinner and dessert services, silver vases, cups and table ornaments, electric table fans, cutlery, glass ware, etc. etc.

Also
A few pieces of Canton blackwood comprising Curio cabinet, tables and jardiniere.

And
1 Cottage piano by Collard and Collard.

1 Iron safe by Phillips & Sons.
2 Sets golf clubs.

On view from Monday the 15th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

GEORGE F. LAMBERT.

Auctioneer

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Hongkong Football Club will be held in the Offices of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. (Top Floor) by kind permission, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, at 5.30 P.M.

W. J. MORRISON,
Ag. Hon. Secretary:
CHARTERED BANK.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE Offices and Stations of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to public business on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, being the date of the National Festival of the Republic of China.

York Buildings,
A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.
Hongkong, October 6th, 1917.

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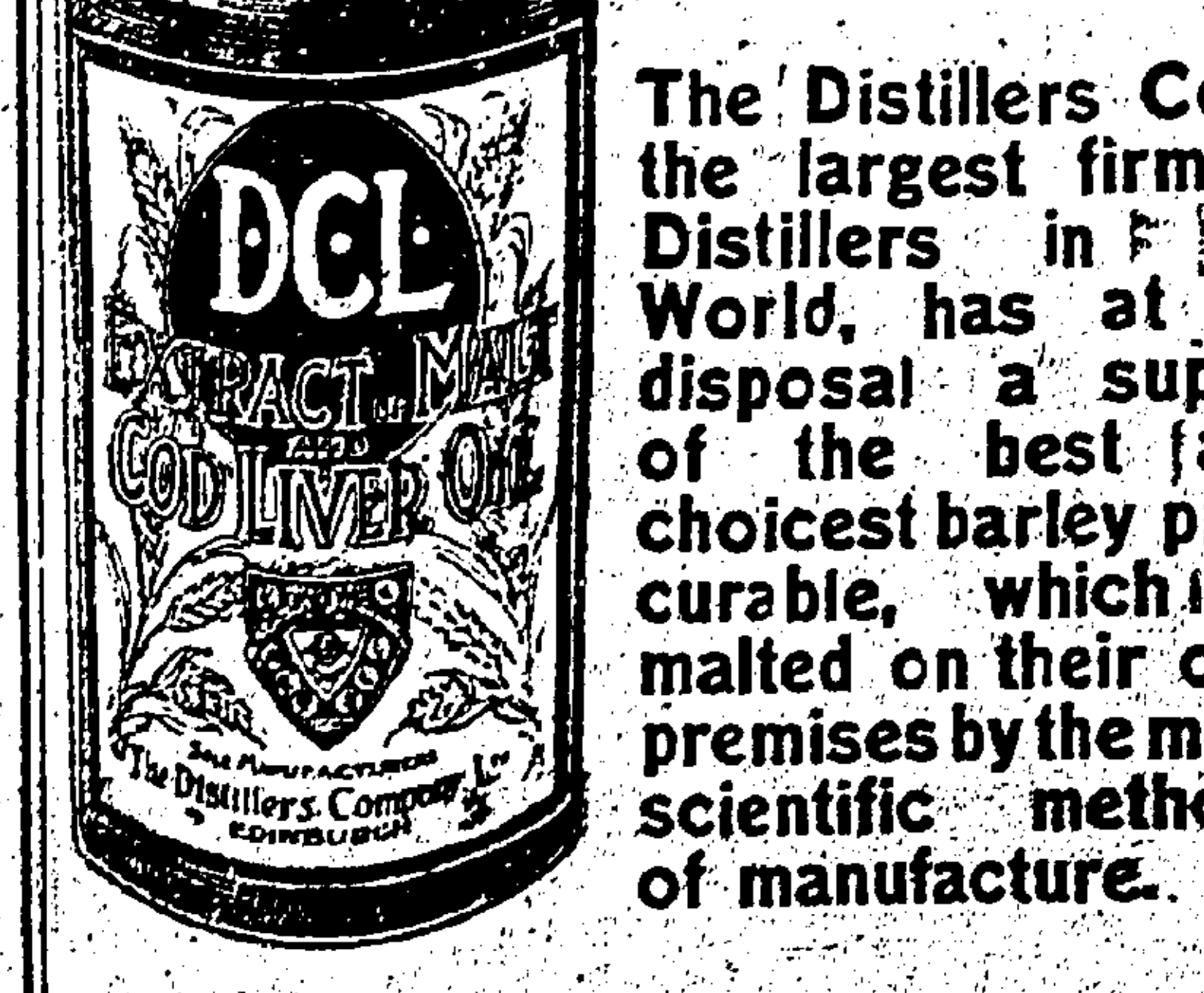
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SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Skaga Maru	T. 12,500 {MON., 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Capt. Komatsubara	{SATUR., 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Skatori Maru	T. 21,000 {OCT., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Capt. Kon	{WED., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Skashima Maru	T. 21,000 {SATUR., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe.	Capt. Tozawa	{SATUR., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
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For	Steamship	On
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HAIPHONG via Hoihow Taksang Tues., 9th Oct. at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... Wingsang Fri., 12th Oct. at d'light.

TIENTSIN ... Whipsang Sat., 13th Oct. at d'light.

MANILA ... Chongsang Sat., 13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

MANILA ... Yuensang Sat., 20th Oct. at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Big Shipping Deal.

Negotiations have been practically concluded, says a Home paper, by Messrs. S. Instone and Co., Ltd., of Cardiff, for the purchase of a fleet of cargo steamers. The tonnage of the vessels to be purchased is said to be about 30,000, and the amount involved, the Central News understands, is about a million and a quarter sterling. With respect to the above Mr. Samuel Instone, the principal, states that the negotiations are proceeding on behalf of the Instone Transport and Trading Company, Ltd., which is a separate company entirely from S. Instone and Co., Ltd., and that practically the whole of the shareholders are French, the bulk of the capital being subscribed from France. The vessels will be exclusively engaged in the French coal trade, and will be managed by Messrs. Instone and Co., Cardiff, who have for some time had large interests in Paris and elsewhere in France. "Journal of Commerce."

New Scale of Pay for American Seamen.

American seamen have come to an agreement with the Government regarding wages and the conditions of service on merchantmen during the war. The agreement reached between the Government and representatives of the Seamen's Union was signed by sixteen representatives of employers, employees and Government agents. The Pacific Coast was not represented, but it is expected will enter into the bargain and bind themselves to abide by the agreement. The wages of sailors and firemen were fixed at \$60 a month, coal passers, \$50, oilers and water tenders, \$55, boatswains \$70 and carpenters \$75. Overtime to loading and discharging cargoes will be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour. Routes for sailors on ships trading in the war zone was agreed on at 50 per cent, with \$100 compensation for loss of personal effects should the ship be sunk by torpedo or other war risks. The wages of stewards and cooks remain unchanged.

Is a Chief Engineer a Workman?

The question whether a chief engineer in receipt of £5 5s per week was a workman within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act was raised at Sunderland County Court recently, when Mary Anna Kennedy claimed compensation from the Admiralty in respect of the death of her brother, John William Kennedy. For the applicant Mr. Meyrell stated that Kennedy was chief engineer of the steamer Loveclaire, engaged in Admiralty work. He was badly injured on January 4, 1917, through the vessel being sunk by a mine or torpedoed, and died the same day in Sunderland Infirmary. At the time of his death he was receiving £5 5s per week, and his sister, who kept house for him, regularly received his half-pay note. The point at issue was whether the man was a workman within the meaning of the Act. Section 13 of the Act said that the term "workman" did not include any person employed otherwise than by manual labour, whose remuneration exceeded £250 per year. At the time he was killed Kennedy was receiving a higher rate than that, but, added Mr. Meyrell, the action said nothing about a rate. Until he was engaged in November, 1916, to take the place on the steamer of the chief engineer, who had taken ill, Kennedy was a second engineer, and the appointment on the Loveclaire was only temporary, and would have been relinquished when the chief recovered. For the Admiralty Mr. Mundahl said that if the appointment was only temporary the Admiralty had no case. His contention was that it was not temporary, and that there was a fair inference that the employment would have been continued. That being so, the defendant was not a workman within the meaning of the section. John Frederick Wilson, superintendent engineer of the Admiralty Coastguard Trade Department, said when he engaged Kennedy he did not give the man to understand that the employment was only temporary. Had the former chief engineer come back he would probably have been given the ship again, but Kennedy would have been given another vessel. They had plenty of vacancies, as many as 33 in one week, sometimes Judge Bonney announced that he would give his decision at the October court.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

London, October 6.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, in continuing his account of the latest operation, says that despite a continuous pressure, our troops have been consolidating part of Beate village. As we possess higher ground commanding Beate, the local success of the counter-attack here offers no advantage. Presumably the enemy's object was to drive us off the Broedseinde Ridge altogether. As illustrating the degree of the enemy's losses, some Australian last night counted nearly one thousand corpses on a front of little more than a thousand yards. The Aussies claim that yesterday they established a record in the number prisoners captured, compared with any unit of corresponding strength. They found in one shell-hole seven German officers crouching, including a Battalion Commander, this being the third the Australians have taken. From a blockhouse an Australian officer single-handed captured 31 prisoners. The New Zealanders fought magnificently, and the way they moved their guns was worthy of a military tournament. During the day the German airmen flew low over our positions. We brought down at least one with machine-gun fire. In the attack on Poelcapelle we took a terrible toll of the enemy. I am told that six battalions on the front line were all killed or taken prisoner. Two battalions were seen coming down the road, presumably as reinforcements, but they were blown with shot to rage before they could get in action.

The Tanks did excellent service by enabling the Warwicks and other English troops to take two very strong important points and in successfully resisting attacks. Several anti-Tank and anti-aircraft guns are among the booty.

The Newfoundlanders gave a fine account of themselves by attaining excellent results at a light cost. It was about their part of the line that a young officer of nineteen years of age had an extraordinary escape. A shell burst almost at his feet and killed two orderlies accompanying him. When he recovered from the shock he found his puttees stripped off by the blast but was quite uninjured. Both the Australians and New Zealanders sometimes went far beyond the limits of the advance prescribed, and they had to be brought back, grumbling heartily that the freedom of infantry tactics should be subjected to the artillery barrage control. Most of the German officers taken have adopted a most pessimistic tone, in which their talk regarding Germany's position and prospects is most significant.

Amsterdam, October 6.

The German expert, General Ardenne, writing to the *Dusseldorfer Anzeiger* on the subject of the British offensive, says:—"Serious events also seem to be in preparation at Nieuport, where the increasing bombardment of the German sea flank gives food for serious thought."

London, October 6.

The bells of York Minster were rung yesterday at noon in honour of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's victory. Sir Manningham Buller, on behalf of the British Empire Union, writes to the Press suggesting that bells be rung and flags displayed throughout the country.

London, October 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"There is no infantry fighting of importance. We consolidated our positions. We have captured 4,446 prisoners, including 114 officers, since yesterday morning."

Paris, October 6.

A French communique states:—"On the Aisne front German raids were repulsed south-east of Ouveaux, east of Cerny and on the right of the Meuse. Our artillery caught and dispersed an enemy concentration in the region of the Camerone Wood."

London, October 6.

Apart from the loss of dominating positions, the Germans, on October 4, suffered a greater wastage of man power than during any other day of 1917. The German communique evades this and endeavours to encourage the people by dwelling on the "restricted British gain of territory." The fact is that the new British positions give our big guns the command of the stretch of coast from Nieuport to Ostend, and jeopardise the whole of the enemy position in West Flanders. The value of the ground won is indicated by one correspondent who says that Bruges is now plainly visible to the British.

London, October 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We have now won practically the whole ridge which the Germans have been struggling for two months to hold. The Keiberg spur and the isolated height of Moutsele alone remain in the Germans' hands. When they are ejected from these, they will be wholly in the plains, with the way open to the British to Roulers and Menin on the one hand, and, on the other hand, through Houthulst forest, to Ostend."

London, October 6.

A Paris semi-official comment on the British victory points out that the Germans, knowing the determination of the British to obtain possession of the ridges before Ypres, quadrupled their artillery and brought up division after division, yet were unable to prevent the British advance, which has already won positions of decisive importance commanding the road to Lille.

London, October 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The enemy's artillery is more active, but no infantry action has been attempted. We drove off an attempted raid to the south of Holsbeke. Welsh troops successfully raided to the north-east of Gousseaucourt, bombing dug-outs and inflicting casualties."

London, October 6.

A French communique says:—"There has been a lively engagement on the right bank of the Meuse. An enemy group, which had gained a foothold in our advanced trenches, were driven out, and the line restored. We made successful raids at Souain and Megnevill."

London, October 6.

A German wireless official message states:—"Artillery firing has increased and there has been drumfire between Poelkapelle and Gheluvelt. A French attack north-east of Rhinnes failed."

BULGARIA SUEING FOR SEPARATE PEACE.

London, October 6.

A telegram from Jassy says that Bulgarian emissaries in Switzerland have got in touch with Rumanian delegates, enquiring as to the condition of Rumanian prisoners, and have made proposals for a separate peace between Bulgaria and Rumania. The proposals have been rejected with contempt.

THE RUSSIAN IMBROGLIO.

London, October 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the railwaymen, in view of the slowness of the Government in dealing with their demand for increased wages, have decided to cease all railway traffic, except munition and military trains, as from October 6. They have adhered to their decision, despite an appeal by M. Kerensky not to increase the misfortune of the country.

(Continued on page 10).

NOTICES.

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MONDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

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The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and return to Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Road Police Station for permits.

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"RINDJANI"	8,000	December 19th.
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	{ 85' top 100' bottom }	30'	7' 6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200'					
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	211'	14'	12' 6"	7' 6"		
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	211'	14' "	14'	7' 6"		
Yacht Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	250'	50'	12'	7' 6"		
Yacht Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	250'	50'	12'	7' 6"		
TAI-KO-KU-TRUI						
Cannopella Dock	440'	14'	30'	8' 6"		
ABERDEEN						
Yacht Dock	430'	60'	12'	7' 6"		
Yacht Dock	430'	60'	12'	7' 6"		

WAR COMFORTS.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

The report for September of the Hongkong branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, by the Acting Secretary, Mrs. Hickling, states:

CITY HALL WORK PARTY UNDER MRS. HICKLING.

September 5th: One case to Bombay containing—33 suits of pyjamas, 29 vests, 33 shirts, 23 night shirts, 64 handkerchiefs, 3 pairs of slippers, 30 milk covers, 10 head bandages, 3 holdalls, 4 pairs of bed boots, 3 tray cloths, 1 small quilt, 2 scrubbers.

September 13th: Two cases to Bombay containing—63 shirts, 87 suits of pyjamas, 3 silk shirts, 52 vests, 67 bed jackets, 39 shrouds, 144 handkerchiefs, 83 milk covers, 9 head bandages, 42 scrubbers, 10 dressing gowns, 52 tray cloths, 17 pairs of bed socks, 2 caps, 4 pairs of slippers, 2 pairs of bed boots.

September 20th: Three cases to Bombay containing—12 dressing gowns, 22 night shirts, 65 pillows, 6 shrouds, 6 trench boots, 4 reversible bed jackets, 72 bed jackets, 51 suits of pyjamas, 33 shirts, 69 vests, 10 surgical shirts, 27 scrubbers, 21 dozen milk covers, 7 head bandages, 17 pairs of slippers, 12 abdominal belts, 4 handkerchiefs, 25 mosquito nets, 2 large quilts, a large number of games and walking sticks.

September 27th: Two cases to Father Watson, 15th General Hospital, Alexandria—3 quilts, 11 head bandages, 7 mops, 10 surgical shirts, 120 handkerchiefs, 1 packet paper handkerchiefs, 17 jerseys, 22 pairs of slippers, 33 tray cloths, 11 shrouds, 19 scrubbers, 32 milk covers, 3 pairs of operation stockings, 2 caps, 42 bed jackets, 56 suits of pyjamas, 30 vests, 56 shirts, 14 mosquito nets, 2 pairs of pants.

To Indian Red Cross—34 mufflers, 78 knee caps, 87 pairs of socks, 50 caps, 5 pairs of gloves and mittens.

To Local troops—180 pairs of socks, 12 mufflers.

"OUR LITTLE RED SOCIETY" UNDER MRS. GREEN.

To Hon. Sec., Q.M.N.G., 2 Cavendish Square—8 quilts, 6 pillows, 8 pairs of stretch boots, 60 cloth slippers, 120 rolled bandages, 2 face cloths, 12 many tail bandages, 29 pairs of socks, 10 pairs of bed socks, 4 mufflers, 8 pairs of mittens, 74 suits pyjamas.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY UNDER MRS. MAONACHIE.

One case to Rev. T. L. Beveridge O.F., 10th Entrenching Battery, B. E. F. France, containing—36 suits of pyjamas, 78 shirts, 6 vests, 9 bed jackets, 76 handkerchiefs, 30 wool caps, 24 wool helmets, 171 pairs socks, 20 pairs knee caps, 33 pairs mittens, 15 mufflers, 65 many tailed bandages, 3 body belts, 17 towels, 5 cardigans, 4 scrubbers, 1 jam, biscuit, soap, tobacco, cigarettes, puzzles, walking sticks.

NAVAL AND DOCKYARD UNDER MRS. RANDMAN.

7 pyjamas, 27 vests, 11 shirts, 3 mufflers, 14 pairs socks, 3 pairs knee caps, 16 pairs slippers, 9 caps, 24 handkerchiefs, 10 eye bandages, 4 helmets, 10 mops, 5 pillow cases.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE UNDER MRS. LOUGHEED.

42 food covers, 17 knitted scrubbers, 24 toilet gloves (made from old towel), 4 mufflers, 4 pairs socks, 9 pairs bed socks, 5 helmets, 2 pairs gloves, 436 rolled bandages, 26 dozen swabs, 2 fly catchers.

WESLEYAN CHURCH WORKING PARTY UNDER MRS. ROBINSON.

13 pyjamas, 43 shirts, 25 vests, 58 scrubbers, 3 pairs surgical stockings, 2 knitted caps.

PEAK CLUB UNDER MRS. RANDMAN.

252 rolled bandages, 436 swabs, 26 many tail bandages.

KOWLOON UNITY WORKERS UNDER MRS. YOUNG.

August: To Mrs. Lefroy, Vice-President S.F.F.A., Hoxton Branch, The Maurice Hotel, Britannia Street, Hoxton, London N., 2 parcels containing 60 pieces of women's and children's clothing.

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield, London E.C. 2 parcels containing 46 pieces of men's clothing.

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, No. 9 Motten Street, London West. 1 parcel containing 24 pieces of children's clothing, made from material supplied by the War Charities. 1 parcel containing 12 pieces of children's clothing made from material supplied by the mon-

S. S. "SUIYANG."

Launching at Talkoo Dockyard.

The S.S. Suiyang, which has been built for the China Navigation Co., Ltd., was successfully launched from Talkoo Dockyard on Thursday. The Suiyang measures 320 feet long over-all, 41 feet beam, 24 feet 9 inches moulded depth, gross tonnage 2,655, and is built of Siemens-Martin steel according to approved by the British Corporation.

The vessel is specially designed to owner's requirements and has a cellular double bottom for water ballast extending all fore and aft, the forward and after peaks also being arranged for water ballast. Accommodation is provided on the bridge deck for European passengers and on the main deck and amidships for Chinese steerage passengers, while a house is fitted aft to accommodate first-class Chinese passengers.

Officers and engineers are berthed in house on the bridge deck. The Captain's cabin and wheel house are also arranged on the bridge deck. Lifeboats are fitted under the main deck and on the after deck, providing ample accommodation for passengers and crew. The machinery consists of one set of triple-expansion surface condensing engine, having cylinders 22 inches, 35 inches and 56 inches diameter with a boiler. Engines and boiler have also been constructed by the ship-builder.

Attempted Bribe. A chair coolie, who had no licence, was arrested by an Indian constable yesterday, and at once offered thirty cents as a bribe. Mr. J. R. Wood fined him \$3 for having no licence and sent him to prison for 21 days with hard labour, for his attempted corruption.

"For the Time Being."

The licence of a sum of no less than \$1,780 in Chinese twenty-cent pieces was admitted before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, by the foki of a bank at 33, Wing Lok Street. The man was assisting in the counting of the Bank's money on Saturday when he took away two large bags of money and engaged a rickshaw. He was arrested by a Lukong. Defendant said he only took the money for the time being. His Worship adjourned the case for the purpose of committing the man to the next Criminal Sessions.

September: To Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield, London E.C. 2 parcels containing 30 pieces of men's clothing.

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, No. 9 Motten Street, London West. 1 parcel containing 30 pieces of children's clothing (new garments) made from material supplied by the War Charities.

To Miss Vivian, The Maurice Hotel, No. 52 Herbert Street, Hoxton, London N. 3 parcels of women's and children's clothing.

To Mrs. Lefroy, Vice-President S.F.F.A., Hoxton Branch, The Maurice Hotel, Britannia St., Hoxton, London N. 2 parcels containing 21 pieces of women's and children's clothing, 14 pieces of women's clothing.

To Special Cases: To the Armenian Refugees, Yokohama, Japan. 1 basket containing 30 pieces of men's women's and children's clothing and shoes.

No. 2 case: 1 basket containing 30 pieces of children's clothing and shoes.

No. 3 case: 1 parcel containing 6 pieces of women's clothing, 8 pieces of babies' clothing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following letter has been received:—From Lieut-Colonel F. A. F. Barnardo, L.M.S., A.D.M.S. (Distribution), Lombay, To the Secretary, The Hongkong War Charities Committee, Hongkong:—

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the three cases of garments for wounded soldiers, forwarded to me by Messrs. Shawan Tomes & Co., Hongkong, on your behalf per a.s. Dunlop. I am sure they will be greatly appreciated by all ranks. Thank you once again for your very generous gift.—Yours faithfully,

F. A. F. BARNARDO. To Mrs. Hickling, Hon. Sec. Q.M.N.G.

U. S. ENLISTMENTS.

The Question of Physical Fitness.

The New York Evening Post prints the following interesting article:—

Yesterday the American people were in a very shocking way both bodily and spiritually. No sooner did the local draft boards set to work than it was discovered that 89 per cent. of the population of New York was physically unfit for war service, and of the remainder 80 or 90 per cent. was unwilling to serve. To-day the degeneration of the American people has been halted to a remarkable degree. Of those called up for examination a very appreciable percentage has been found physically sound, and of those passed by the doctors a very noticeably increased percentage has expressed the intention to answer the call. The reason for this remarkable change overnight is exactly the same reason why early on election night 7 districts out of 3,456 indicate the election of Smith by a plurality of 200,000, and why the next morning Smith is defeated by a plurality of 97,000. The fact is that yesterday we had little, almost nothing, to go by in framing a forecast of the outcome of the draft. To-day our data are still meagre, but enough to show that the result will approach the normal estimate. People who were worrying yesterday not only about the war, but what must be done after the war with this alarmingly decrepit nation, will feel much better to-day. The hot statistical wave has been broken by a few thunder showers of cold figures.

And first as to the physical standard of the young men of the city. In eight districts described in detail by the Times this morning, there were examined yesterday 852 registrants, of whom 509, or almost exactly 60 per cent., were found bodily fit. This is already a remarkable improvement. But when we take the figures for the various districts we discover a degree of fluctuation that cannot altogether be accounted for by social or racial differences in the population. The ratio of physical fitness ranges from 37 per cent. for a district on the middle West Side to 90 per cent. for a district lying north and east of the City Hall. Of the two the second district contains, if anything, a poorer population. If we overlook the economic factor and judge by ethnic make-up both districts ought to be pretty much alike, with a predominant working population of the older type, which, as a whole, we may assume to be physically superior to the newer immigration of Italian and Hebrew. In the same way a district with headquarters at Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue shows 72 per cent. of physical fitness, as compared with only 42 per cent. for a district with headquarters five blocks to the west at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. Here the difference between the German and Slav elements around First Avenue and the German and Hebrew element around Madison Avenue is not sufficient to account for the discrepancy. Racial considerations will not altogether explain why a district in the heart of uptown Little Italy shows a ratio of 74 per cent. of physical fitness against 87 per cent. in west Harlem, with a much larger element of the old population. The simple explanation would be that the physical examination has not been sufficiently standardised, that individual doctors disagree even more than is usual with the profession. As the examinations continue something like a form will undoubtedly be established and the 80 per cent. of physical fitness for the districts under consideration will rise for the city as a whole.

The question of exemption claims is even more complex. Of 852 registrants examined and 509 physically approved in the districts under consideration, 148 have waived exemption. This is a ratio of men drafted to men called of 17 per cent. If that ratio should hold for the city and the nation, there will have to be called up by the boards not twice the number of men needed for the army, as estimated by the

THE JEWISH REGIMENT.

Australians and Guards Officer Seek Admission to the New Unit.

Two Australian soldiers called on Colonel J. H. Patterson recently and asked to be transferred to the Jewish Regiment. One is a receipt of 10s. per day and the other of 6s. and Colonel Patterson pointed out that the pay of the Jewish Regiment would be the same as that of other units of the British Army—15s. a day. "That doesn't matter," was the reply. "We are Jews, and want to be in the Jewish Regiment." Another of the Colonel's visitors yesterday was a smart subaltern of the new regiment.

That, explained the Colonel to a meeting at Jews' College under the chairmanship of Lord Rothschild, for the purpose of forming committees for comfort, band, hospital unit, etc., is the spirit in which the Jewish Regiment is appealing to large numbers of Jewish people. It was also stated that doctors, nurses—several Jewish nurses were present at the meeting—and bandmen were asking to be transferred, and no importance was attached to the element of opposition to the scheme that continues to exist.

Colonel Patterson, who was splendidly received by the meeting, stated that some 80 officers and about 100 non-coms would soon be engaged in the work of training the recruits. It is understood that the camp will be in the West Country, and that a depot and record office will be established in London.

Woman Swimmer's New Records.

Frances Owens broke three swimming records in the events for women at the Neptune meet at San Francisco August 11, one national and two coast records for tank swimming. In the 880-yard race the mermaid finished first in 15 minutes 22 and one-fifth seconds, which broke the national record. She finished 300 yards in 4 minutes and 45 seconds, and 500 yards in 8 minutes 23 and a fifth seconds. These two were Pacific Coast records.

authorities at Washington, but nearly six times as many. For New York State's quota of about 40,000 men about 225,000 would be summoned. That nothing like such a call will be necessary is plain from several considerations. In the first place, the exemption claims at the beginning are no definite index to what subsequent drafts will show. Those who are patently exempt, such as aliens, men with striking physical incapacity, and men with a clear case of dependent families and relations, would naturally be the first to appear before the boards. In the second place, it is to be noted that we are dealing with exemption claims and not with exemptions. The real work for which the local boards were appointed, the examination of the validity of exemption claims, has apparently not even begun. If the method is adopted of not examining closely into such claims from the start, but to keep on calling up more men from the list, it will only mean that a large number of such men will have been summoned without reason. If, for example, we suppose only one out of three claims for exemption disallowed, the ratio of drafted men to registrants rises from 17 per cent. to 25 per cent., and the State quota of 40,000 men would be picked out of 160,000 registrants, instead of 225,000, as indicated to-day, and of 400,000, as predicted yesterday.

For the country as a whole the showing for New York must be applied with due consideration for the factor of aliens. In 1910 the State had a foreign-born population of 30 per cent., against less than 15 per cent. for the country as a whole. If the ratio of aliens is anything like the same figure, it is evident that a notable reduction of exemption claims on this score alone will appear when the nation-wide draft is completed.

WAR AND CHRISTIAN DUTY.

Lord H. Cecil on Loving the Germans.

The House of Laymen, of the Province of Canterbury, meeting at Church House, adopted the following resolution, with two dissentients:—

"That in view of the example of Germany, and of the tendency of war to inflame national sentiment, it is necessary to reaffirm that Christians owe their first and highest allegiance to the Catholic Church, which is the Body of Christ, and that they are bound to love all the disciples of Christ of whatever nationality as brethren."

Lord Hugh Cecil, the mover of the resolution, said that there was no doubt that a considerable body of opinion in Germany rejected the principle of the resolution both in form and substance. The Germans said there was no superior to the State, and that the State was entitled to do whatever was necessary for the life of the State. That was a statement put forward in Germany in times of peace. It was a system of thought which had now been turned into a system of action. Germany was undoubtedly conducting the war as though there was no God and no moral system regulating relations between nation and nation, and as though it were quite permissible for a nation engaged in war to do anything, however barbarous, however contrary to the pledged word of the nation, however recklessly extravagant in human suffering, if the smallest advantage could be obtained by such method for the State. That was to set the State in the place of God. It became necessary, therefore, for us to assert the contrary principle.

The present war had been marked by special barbarities which had been invariably caused by the deliberate act of those in authority in Germany. He thought it was necessary to reassert the old, elementary, and commonplace truth enunciated in his resolution. The apprehension of that truth would limit the evil thing from which we were suffering if we felt, as we ought to feel, that we were first of all Christians. We should come to regard international war, not as absolutely wrong, but a thing to be endured and engaged in only for the purpose of defence or for the limitation of some evil, the endurance of which would be greater than the evils of war. That was not the position in which the German people regarded war, nor the way in which even some of our own people regarded it. We were bound to love the disciples of Christ because they were members of the Body of Christ. We did not make war on Germany as an expression of our hatred of Germans. We were bound to love them and to defeat them in this war for the good of the whole of Christendom, including Germany.

Lord Parmoor said they could not shut their eyes to the fact that the present outlook of the chief Christian nations of the world was a very terrible one. In the German schools and in German life the people were taught that the nation came first and all that was moral and Christian came second. That was the real essence of the military spirit in Germany. Mr. A. S. Dixon (Birmingham) moved.

"That this House, in full agreement with the resolution recently passed by the House of Bishops of this Province, records its conviction that the principles of morality forbid a policy of reprisals which has as a deliberate object the killing and wounding of non-combatants, and believes that the adoption of such a mode of retaliation, even for barbarous outrages, would permanently lower the standards of honourable conduct between nation and nation."

There was considerable discussion in which whilst agreement was expressed with the principle underlying the motion, there was a strong difference of opinion as to the most appropriate form of words, and even the wisdom of passing any resolution at all.

Lord Hugh Cecil said the Germans would not admit that the deliberate object of their raids was the killing of non-combatants. Unless they were prepared to say that the blockading of a city was immoral, it was very difficult for him to say that it was wrong to make war on non-combatants with a military object in view. He moved as an amendment:—

"That this House deprecates as inconsistent with the principles of morality, and tending to lower the standard of civilised warfare, the adoption of a policy of reprisals (as distinct from the prevention of the killing and wounding of non-combatants)."

Mr. Lyndance Hardy, M.P. said that with the nation, as a whole, at war it was almost impossible to say who was a non-combatant.

Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., said it was most important that the House of Laymen should express an opinion on the matter. An absolutely wicked and unchristian spirit was manifesting itself in all parts of the country.

Mr. Bartle, who said he spoke as a representative of miners, ironworkers, and railwaymen, urged that the matter ought never to have appeared on the agenda. It was a matter to be left to the Government. The House was never more out of touch with the feeling of the nation than they were to-day. It was awful to hear of a British man wanting to kill women and children. The men who asked for reprisals did not ask for the killing of women and children, but for preventive measures. He asked the "previous question."

On being put to the House the "previous question" was lost, and Mr. Dixon, having accepted Lord Hugh Cecil's amendment in place of his own resolution, it was carried by a large majority.

Lord Parmoor, in proposing the adoption of the report of the Education Committee, which was unanimously carried, protested against the policy of drift, and quoted a passage from an article in The Times, which said:—

"There is no reason whatever for the absence of religious instruction from a highly organised system, and this is a fact which the heart of the nation has always realised." The adequate training of teachers was he said, the pivot of the whole question. They did not ask for a Church solution, but a Christian solution and had formulated a scheme to provide that religious instruction might be given both in provided, and non-provided schools, in accordance with the wishes of parents. The broad and tolerant principle was that all parents should have equal rights without preference or discrimination. The Minister of Education had indicated that he desired to increase the "status" and position of teachers. In this policy he had the sympathy and support of Churchmen. Now was the time and opportunity; if they let it pass he believed that the same fate would overtake religious education in the elementary schools as had practically happened in the smaller secondary schools, which under a system of administrative bribery had been subjected to a mutilation of their trust deeds.

The House adjourned.

TOO MANY OFFICIALS.

Elysum for Girls.

A correspondent writes to a Home paper:—

So many are the stories told of overstaffing in Government departments, especially those created during and for purposes of the war, that their very number and suggestion of incredulity tends to frustrate their acceptance. A very casual acquaintance with some of these places does much, however, to establish a belief in their veracity. For the circumstance that most impresses the visitor as he passes along the maze of corridors is the interminable procession of clerks, mostly girls, proceeding backwards and forwards on seemingly aimless missions, judging from their cheery incoherence.

It was my duty for a special purpose to visit a certain department, which need not be specified, in order to interview a certain official. With very little difficulty I found my way, but was referred by him to a department in another

building. In conformity to the bidding of an attendant, I filled up a form stating my business and the name of the official I wished to see. A tiny girl messenger was called, and instructed to take me to Room—. The young lady scribbled along a corridor, with two or three turnings, to a lift, and another young damsel shot up to the second floor. We emerged in another corridor, but instead of taking me to Room—, my conductress took me to another room, where some half-dozen other girl messengers were assembled, some standing, some sitting on chairs, and most of them chattering, and handed me over to them. Apparently the jurisdiction of Conductress No. 1 ended at the second floor, and she retired with a clear conscience should trouble thereafter befall me.

The hour of lunch-time was approaching, and for a few moments I was entertained by a discussion among the assembled ladies as to who should see me on my journey, some resolutely declining, as they were shortly to face the ordeal of refreshment. At last one took pity on me, and accompanied me along the corridor to Room—. Having made my inquiry, with a satisfactory result, for I was referred back to the original building, I had visited, I left the room and pondered how best to find the street without making waste call upon the time of the busy messengers, not one of whom, by the way, was now to be seen.

Especially a staircase, I boldly descended it, not knowing where it might lead. Great heavens! at the foot I was in the vestibule where I had entered. So all this walking along corridors, shooting at dizzy pace up the lift, handing from one messenger to another, was merely a part of official ceremony, unnecessary, superfluous, wasteful of time, and senselessly irritating. Had my first messenger been told to take me up the staircase, I should have been at my destination in a brief of time. But there comes in the wisdom of officialdom. She had nothing to do with the second floor: her function was to see me safely off the ground-floor, and pass me on to others, like a package. No longer does one wonder now we manage to spend £8,000,000 a day on the war.

But the story is not all told. This tedious, distressing ceremony had occupied so long, that when I got back to the original building all the "hands" had gone out to lunch. I was told that the "head" I wished to see would be back at 2.15. At 2.15 I called again. He had not arrived. At 2.30 he had not arrived, nor at 2.45. Then I was told that he "might" be in at three. In a rash moment I asked of a messenger—again a girl—if the official came back when they liked, and she, with excessive candour, replied, "I think they do." During this delay my eyes were still further opened. Young lady clerks promenade the corridors quite leisurely, some with papers in their hands, some without. Although the time was early afternoon, messengers carrying trays laden with cups of tea began to tap and disappear. Through the open door of a kitchen I saw the refreshing spectacle of a table covered with trays full of the steaming beverage, and I longed to participate. But no invitation came. I was not an official and had no right to be there so soon after lunch. Soon a young man—unnofficial, like myself—appeared. He was of the type which before the war was styled "knut." He imparted a message, and very soon a distant door opened, and there advanced towards him with beaming face a good-looking damsel—an official. Pleasant words passed, and some that were manifestly tender, and when the lady tore herself away to her arduous duties she carried with her a pretty box of chocolates. War work! under a beneficent and lenient officialdom.

Adjourned. A charge of laundry of clothes valued at \$100 from the Wing On boarding house was preferred against a Chinese, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Mr. Leo D'Almeida appeared to defend and the case was adjourned till being heard by him to a department in another

Golofina

The
Smoke
of
Connoisseurs.

Try
Perfectos.



"PERFECTO"
Actual Size.

Highest
Grade
Jamaica

Leaf.
Try
Bouquets.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION. GEO. P. LAMMERT. AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th
October, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at "Wattlewood" No. 55
Robinson Road.

A Quantity of Valuable House-
hold Furniture

comprising—

Canton blackwood cabinet,
desks, hall table, chairs and
flower-stands, teak upholstered
chairs, Axminster pile and
Brussels carpets, fine lace cur-
tains, teak overmantels, brass
flower pots and vases, brass
fender and fire irons, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled
mirror, dinner wagon, dining
table and chairs, leather sofa
and armchairs, glass and cutlery,
dinner and dessert service, table
linen, etc., etc.

Brass double bedstead, single
brass mounted bedstead, teak
toilet tables and washstands,
chest of drawers, toilet crockery,
bed linen, etc.

Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.
Also

A large quantity of pot plants.
On view from Tuesday the
9th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

90R SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor.
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF HONGKONG
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the
British Traders Insurance
Company Limited
and

IN THE MATTER of the
Companies Ordinances
1911 and 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that
a Petition was on the 5th day of
September, 1917, presented to the
Supreme Court of Hongkong by the
above named Company to
confirm an alteration of the said
Company's objects proposed to be
effected by a Special Resolu-
tion of the Company unanimously
passed at an Extraordinary
General Meeting of the said
Company held on the 19th day of
July, 1917, and subsequently un-
animously confirmed at an Extra-
ordinary General Meeting of the
said Company held on the 13th
day of August, 1917, and which
Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provision of the
Company's Memorandum
of Association with re-
spect to its objects be
altered so as to read as
shown in the print signed
for the purpose of iden-
tification by the Chairman
of this Meeting."

AND notice is further given
that the said Petition is directed
to be heard before his Honour Sir
William Ross-Davies, the Chief
Justice, on Wednesday the 24th
day of October, 1917, at 10
o'clock in the forenoon and any
person interested in the said
Company whether as Creditors,
Policy Holder, or otherwise,
desirous to oppose the making of
an order for the confirmation of
the said alteration under the
above Ordinances should appear
at the time of hearing, by himself
or his Counsel, for the purpose
and a copy of the said Petition
will be furnished to any such
person requiring the same by the
undersigned, the Company's
Solicitors, on payment of the re-
lated charge for the same.
Dated this 15th day of Sept.
1917.

DEACON LOCKER, DEACON
& HARTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Company.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. MONDA.

Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

CAPTURES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, October 8.
A Mesopotamia official message gives details of the captures
made at Ramadiyeh. These are 145 officers, 3,120 men unwounded,
120 wounded, 1,081 rifles, parts of five un assembled engines, several
miles of track, two steam launches, much material and ammunition.

IN THE BALKANS.

London, October 6.
A German wireless official message states:—The Bulgarians
repulsed the English east of Lake Doiran.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

London, October 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Daniel,
the Secretary of the Navy, has issued a statement regarding the
complete co-operation of the British Admiralty with American naval
men since the outbreak of war. He characterises the British
Admiralty's spirit as one of perfect openness, frankness and co-
operation. The Admiralty has given access to every bit of infor-
mation relating to submarine and has opened every door to Admiral
Sims and his colleagues.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS DISCLOSED.

London, October 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that documentary
proof of the machinations of German diplomacy, furnished by
cables between Count Bernstorff and Herr von Jagow in February,
March and May, 1916, is now published by the State Department.
Count Bernstorff, on February 28, cabled to Herr von Jagow that
he had received trustworthy information "concerning political action
in one of the enemy countries, which might bring about peace."
He added that one of the leading political personalities of the
country in question was seeking a loan of 1,700,000 dollars in New
York for which security would be given. He was forbidden to give
the name, but the affair was of the highest importance. He asked
for money to be cabled immediately.

THE FATE OF A GERMAN RAIDER.

Washington, October 5.
The Navy Department has received a despatch from Samoa
which announces the arrival of an open boat containing the master
of an American schooner. The American captain related that the
German raider Sessler stranded on Lord Howe Island on August
2nd and was abandoned. The commander and crew of the raider
seized a motor-boat and a French schooner, which were armed, and
put to sea. The Sessler left 47 victims of its submarine on the
island in a destitute condition.

SPREAD OF DISEASE IN GERMANY.

London, October 6.
A Correspondent on the French Front says that the correspond-
ence of German prisoners is full of details of the spread of dysentery
and hunger typhus in Germany, the former especially ravaging
Berlin, Cologne, Wiesbaden and Stettin and other large towns,
necessitating the closing of barracks and cinemas.
Professor Abterhalder, lecturing at Leipzig, referred to the
apparatus of beri-beri and scurvy, and to the great increase of
tuberculosis.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 5.
Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The silver market is inert,
and prices are again retrograde. In the absence of important
basing orders the return of prices to a lower level favours the Raj,
which is undoubtedly in a position to use large quantities of silver
when securable advantageously.

London, October 6.
Silver is quoted at 46 3/4 l. and the market is quiet.
London, September 5.
Silver is quoted at 46 1/2 l., with rather more flaring. Buyers
are reserved. The market is dull.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on October 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.	1917.
City...	1916.	1917.
Hill...	1916.	1917.
...	...	...

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
...	...	...
...	...	...

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of September, 1917.

	1916.	1917.
...	...	...
...	...	...

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.	1917.
...	...	...
...	...	...

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
...	...	...
...	...	...

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month of September,
1917.

	1916.	1917.
...	...	...
...	...	...

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Brewster, from New York.
Chunshing, from Sandakan.
Chyehap, from Saigon.
Hale, from Shanghai.
Hildeth, from Saigon.
Hindly Co., 32 Cunard, from
San Francisco.
Hockhing, from Manila.
Horuyashi, Watunale, from
Thursday Island.
Kinko, from Shanghai.
Lairchen Poonkaw, from Pen-
ang.
Lamchee Choononkee, from
Ipho.
Shane c/o B. & S., from Liver-
pool.
Singhichoo, from Soerabaya.
Singhichoo Ha Loyesong, from
Sourabaya.
Santos Sanchez Catalino c/o
Niku Maru (2), from Manila.
White Hedley, from Bangkok.
Wingshun, from Penang.
J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Oct. 4, 1917.

TIDE TABLE.

From 8th Oct. to 14th Oct.

	High Water	Low Water
...	...	...
...	...	...

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

NEXT WEDNESDAY.

FREDERIC SHIPMAN

Presents the

FANTASTIC'S

12 Star Artists.



Miss BILLIE SEATON and Mr. RAY TRAYNOR.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICES \$3. \$2. \$1.
AS MOUTRIE'S WILL BE CLOSED TO DAY, the Box-Plans
will be at the Office of the Hongkong Hotel from 1 to 6 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 9th October, 1917.

A BEAUTIFUL DRAMA IN 3 PARTS.

"THE SHOT."

Containing many exciting scenes.

Interesting:

Pathe's British, French &
American Gazettes.

DRAMA (1 REEL):

"THE BLOOD OF HER FATHER."

Comics:

"WOOLING OF AUNT JEMIMA."
"THE HANDSOMER MAN."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR + DAY."

THURSDAY, 18th October, 1917.

MORNING.
Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.
Or, cheques may be sent now addressed to Lady May,
Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray
Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade Competitions, Teas and
Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various
attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens, new OFFICIAL WAR
FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations
and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGI-
MENT 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABI and POLICE
RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

Also a
GRAND CHINESE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
From 5th till 12th October at the Taiping Theatre.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all
the principal Banks.

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